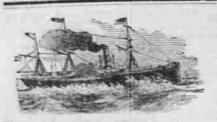
THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

BY HENRY M. WHITNEY Every Wednesday Morning,

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AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS ---FOH---

THE YEAR 1876.

Prepared concessly for the Blanchen Guette.

The year 1876 will ever be famous in Hawaiian history as the date of the consummation of the long and earnest efforts made by this country to obtain from its nearest neighbor, such concessions in behalf of free trade, as should place our agricultural interests on a firm and enduring foundation. Although, for masons which it is unnecessary at this time to mention, the convention has not had that prompt and marked effect upon commerce and agaiculture which was hoped for, still, there are not wanting indications of its beneficial results, even in the few months which have history, the intervention of other issues preelapsed since it went into force, as will be shown by the figures and tables which will be on its own merits. And, moreover, there was presented in the course of this review.

Sketch of the Beciprocity Trenty.

The idea of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between Hawaii and the United States of America appears to have originated with the late Robert C. Wyllie, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Hawaiian Government from 1845 to 1765. At all events, such a scheme was first publicly advocated by him in the year 1848, when he proposed it to the American Commissioner here, and Mr. J. J. Jarves, acting for the Government, made two unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a treaty at Washington; the first in October, 1848, with Mr. Buchunan, then Secretary of State, and the second in November of the following year, with Mr. Clayton, the successor of Mr. Bu-

Four years later, in 1852, Mr. Wyllie urged the policy of reciprocity upon the Legislature with much clearness and ability, and public interest also began to be excited in the matter about the same time, as is indicated by the fact that in February of that year, a petition, numerously signed, was read in Privy Council, recommending that an attempt be made to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the Minited States About the same time a decree was enacted by the King, Kamehameha III., treaty still continued to be regarded as the "the Premier and Chiefs in council assem- only measure which could effectually stimusentatives, providing for the free entry of " all flour, fish, coal, lumber, staves and heading, the produce or manufacture of the United States," on the condition that the government of that country would admit the "sugar, syrup of sugar, molasses and coffee, the produce of the Hawaiian Islands," on the same terms. The bargain, if approved by the United States, was to continue in force until annulled by either party after twelve months notice. In this simple decree of two or three sections, which the curious may find in the "Laws of 1852," do we see the germ of the trenty of 1876 with its preamble, and its lengthy schedules, and its half a dozen articles. This second attempt, like the first, was unsuccessful. The principal argument for the treaty at this early period was the same which has ever since been urged in its behalf, vin. the needs of the sugar interest.

No further attempt was made to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States until the year 1855, when the Chief Justice, William L. Lee, was commissioned by Kameliameha TV., as Minister to Washington, mainly through the exertions of the farseeing and statesmanlike Wyllie. Judge Lee proceeded to Washington, and successfully negotiated a treaty with Secretary Marcy, which was duly signed by the two plenipotentiaries on the 20th of July. It was supposed that, as the treaty had thus received the sauction of the adminis tration, it would, without doubt, be approved by Congress, without further effort on the part of the agent of the Hawaiian Government. and the Minister returned to Honolulu, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and speeches and congratulatory addresses were made upon the supposed success of the national policy.

Congress falled to take any action upon the treaty at the ensuing session, and previous to the time for convening again, Mr. Allen, then Minister of Finance, was empowered as Minister to Washington, and instructed to make an effort to secure the favorable consideration of the treaty by that body. Upon his arrival at Washington be found great excitement existing in consequence of the agitation of the various questions involving slavery, and was soon convinced that there was no hope of effecting anything in behalf of the treaty at

The next effort was made some eight years later, in the year 1864, early in the reign of Kamehameha V., when Judge Allen, then Chancellor, was again sent to Washington to ures. Owing to a better knowledge of the propose the reopening of negotiations for a treaty, similar in principle to that of 1855. Owing to the war of the Rebellion which was then at its height, it was advised by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, that the negotiation

be postponed to a more favorable time. In the latter part of 1866, the subject of reciprocity again began to excite considerable urged, Congress adjourned without action. interest in this country, and General McCook, United States Minister Resident here, was in- by the President, when the consideration of duced to go home and use his influence with the treaty was continued, and, after some Congress in behalf of the measure. In Janu- amendments, it was approved.

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acted to render the convention operative.

ed as Hawaiian Envoy at Washington, for the

purpose of continuing, at the ensuing Con-

gress, the labors of Mr. Harris. He remained

in that city through the entire session, but

without accomplishing anything for the treaty.

As had always been the case in its previous

vented a serious consideration of the question

at that time, throughout the United States, a

lack of interest in this little Kingdom, amount-

Kamehameha V. and his Cabinet feeling that

it was due to the dignity of the Government to

have a decision of some kind on the treaty, de-

termined to persevere, and Judge Allen was in

1869, for the third time, sent on the mission.

With what results may be learned from the

following extract from his recent address:

As in 1867 there was a collateral question

which operated against it (the treaty), viz. :

can portion of the island of St. Domingo.

" the treaty for the acquisition of the Domini-

did not receive the necessary two-thirds ma-

For a time the subject remained in abev-

ance, although the commercial situation con-

tinued to grow more and more depressed, and

the great national interest-sugar-began

sensibly to decline. In business circles a

ste trade, and induce general activity and

progress, but the Government was disinclined

to make any further effort toward negotiations.

In 1873, soon after the accession of King

Lunalilo, the matter was again revived, and

the project was advocated by the Press of

Honolulu of reopening negotiations with the

United States upon the basis of a lease of the

harbor of Pearl River to that power for a

United States government, but before any de-

finite action was taken, a growing and deter-

His Majosty Kalakana came to the throne, in

the year 1874. Chief Justice Allen, when in

and followed the Envoys to America. His

allowed to have had a happy influence on the

the case, and many powerful friends of this

country, both in and out of the Senate, now

espoused our cause. But, in spite of the

ability with which the claims of Hawaii were

and a special session of the Senate was called

Government to shandon the proposition,

Washington.

ing to indifference.

ary, 1857, the Hawaiian Government intimated | It was supposed from the large majorityto the Honolula Chamber of Commerce that fifty-one to twelve-by which the Senate had its views on the subject would be acceptable, approved the treaty, that it would not meet and a meeting was held in which it was fully with any further serious opposition. But this discussed, and a series of resolutions were proved to be a false assumption. On the repassed, recommending immediate action, and assembling of Congress in December, 1875, it pledging the aid and support of the Chamber. appeared that a strong opposition had been There was a general belief that the time was organized, and all the care and watchfulness auspicions, and Mr. C. C. Harris, then Minis- of Minister Allen, who had again, at the reter of Finance, was sent on in April for the quest of his Government, gone to Washingpurpose of renewing the attempt at negotia- ton, and of the other champions of our cause, Ke met in San Francisco Gen. McCook, were needed to preserve the treaty from abwho had received the necessary powers from ject defeat. It was assailed on the ground of his government, and the two diplomats con- the injurious effect it would have on the najointly framed the draft of a treaty, which Mr. tienal treasury, and on Southern rice and Harris took to Washington and advocated sugar interests, and was denounced as a job with great persistence, urging it upon the at- for the benefit of a few Hawaiian planters. tention of the members of Congress through And even after the House had accepted it on an entire session, and finally failing by six or the 8th of May, 1876, by a vote of 116 to 101, eight votes of obtaining for it the requisite its opponents labored most strenuously to premajority, in spite of its being favored by the vent the passage by the Senate, of the laws President, the Cabinet, and many of the most required to make it operative. Committees influential Senators, and of the fact that a from the Chambers of Commerce in New Ornumber of the Iriends of Hawaii, residing in leans, Savannah, and Charleston appeared in the East, had labored earnestly in its interest. Washington, and exerted a powerful prejudi-The treaty was brought to Honolula by cial influence, but all proved unavailing General McCook and submitted to the King, against the consummate tact and ability which who convened a special session of the Legis- the friends of the treaty exercised in its behalf,

for the treaty, to twelve against it. In October, 1868, Mr. J. Mott Smith, editor We insert below the list of Hawaiian proof the Government GAZETTE, was commission- ducts admitted free in America :

lature on the 2nd of September, 1867, to con- and on the 14th of August, the long contest of

sider it. After a two weeks discussion it was twenty-eight years duration was terminated

approved, and the necessary laws were en- by the final vote in the Senate of twenty-nine

Nuts; Vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and un-

Hides and Skins, undressed :

Seeds, Plants, Shrabs, or Trees; Muscovado, brown, and all other corefined Sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Port-land as "Sandwish Island Sugar;" Syraps of sugar-cane, Metado, and Molasses;

The following is a list of American products admitted free in this Kingdom:

Agricultural Implements;

Beel, Bacon, Pork, Ham and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats;
Boots and Shoes;
Grain, Flour, Meal and Bran, bread and bread-

stoffs, of all kinds : Bricks, Lime, and Cement; Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow;

"can portion of the island of St. Domingo.
"This question aroused great bitterness of debate, on the part of some of the advocates
"debate, on the part of some of the advocates ton and manufactures of cotton, blenched and of the Hawaiian treaty against the adminisunbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, "tration, and as the Hawaiian treaty was nainted, or printed :

negotiated by a previous administration, it Eggs; Fish and Ovsters, and all other creatures living in failed to have influential support." When the water, and the products thereof; Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables, green, dried or unbrought to a vote in the early part of 1870, it

Hardwore; Hides, Furs, Skins, and Pelts, dressed or undress-Hoop Iron and Rivets, Nails, Spikes, and Bolts,

Ice ; Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof;

Leather; Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed

Doors, Sashes, and Blinds;
Machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof;
Oats and Hay;
Paper, Stationery, and Books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood ; Petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illumina

ing purposes; Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Seeds; Sugar, refined or unrefined :

Shooks, Staves, and Heading; Wool, and manufactures of wool, other than readyade clothing; Wagons, and Carts for the purpose of agriculture

term of years. The plan was favored by the or drayage;
Wood, and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal, except forciture either upholetered or carved. King and country, but the Cabinet, believing that a mere lease would not be a sufficient at-

traction to the United States government, made Textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready made clothing; Harness, and all manufactures of leather; roposals, through His Ex. H. A. Pierce, the Inited States Minister Resident, to make a

direct cession of the Pearl River harbor, with and Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured. enough of the adjacent territory for the pur-This treaty applies only to the interchange pose of a naval station, instead of a lease. The plan was favorably entertained by the

of Hawaiian and American products. Productions of other countries, though shipped from the United States or from Hawaii, cannot claim the benefit of free entry under this treaty. mined opposition in this country obliged the when imported into the other country. The treaty is to continue for seven years from The last, and finally successful, efforts to btain reciprocity, were initiated soon after Sept. 9th, 1876.

The Weather

The year 1876 has not been distinguished Washington on private business in the begin- by any meteorological phenomena; there have ning of the year, received satisfactory evi- been no heavy storms, no gales, and scarcely dence of the tavorable sentiments entertained by any thunder and lightning. The rain record the administration with regard to the princi- kept by Mr. W. W. Hall, which is appended ple of reciprocity, and, during the session of below, shows that the fall has been 1.82 the Legislature, a petition, signed by many inches below the average, which is 38.38 merchants and sugar planters, was sent to the inches. During the last four months of the King, praying him to take the necessary year an unusually small amount of rain fell, steps toward making another effort for a and the prospects now are that there will be treaty, the plan proposed including a royal much loss to flocks and herds, and growing embassy to Washington. The Legislature crops during the present year from drought, passed an act, endorsing in advance any reci- During 1876 there has been a considerable pracity treaty which might be negotiated with amount of suffering in some localities from the United States, and Mr. Allen and Mr. H. the dry weather, especially on the island of A. P. Carter were commissioned as Minister Maui, where a considerable number of live Plenipotentiary and Special Commission to stock died during the summer. Sugar and other crops have not generally been much in-In the middle of November His Majesty em. jured, although in some instances the yield barked in the U. S. S. Benicia, which had been has fallen slightly below the estimates. The tendered for that purpose by President Grant, greatest degree of cold in the city of Honolulu during the year was 57° Fahrenheit. We visit to the principal cities of the Union had have no record of the greatest degree of heat, the effect to direct popular attention to the but do not remember that the thermometer country he ruled, and to awaken a public in- has risen above 850 in the shade.

terest in this people, which is generally Rain Fall on Nuuanu Avenue, three quar-

issue of the negotiations. The Hawaiian Com-	
missioners labored faithfully with the mem- bers of the Senate, bringing to their aid all the valuable experience acquired by pust fail- ures. Owing to a better knowledge of the	fs. 6s. 6s. 6s. 6s. February 8.33 July 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.45
country, and its commercial importance, the subject of a treaty was no longer regarded with such indifference as had previously been	We also furnish the record kept by Captain

Daniel Smith, whose point of observation is distant about two miles from Mr. Hall's on the road to Waikiki, and being further from

	-		da.
January	1.50	July_	130
Full reary	2.00	Amend	200
Market Contract Contr	2,461	September	120
April	1.65	October	
May	5.25	Savember	3.00
2000	1.00	December,	246

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877.

The production of this staple still continues to increase, the exportations of the past year large profits. The blight which troubles the showing again of 496 tons over the year pre- trees in some localities is a hughear, which a vious. The whole amount of sugar exported due exercise of intelligence, and of the results was 13,036 tons, which, allowing 300 tons as of the experience gained during the past few was \$2,080,726, leaving a balance in favor of the amount consumed in the country, makes a years, will effectually dispel. Our coffee has the year 1876 of \$151,305.91. This is a total of 13,336 tons, or 206 tons over our in the past acquired a world-wide renown, smaller balance than was shown the year beestimate a year ago. The estimates for the which we believe in the near future is destinpresent year which are given below show a ed to be angmented. Our climate and soil are paratively small amount of oil and hone exlarge increase, the total amount being over acknowledged by those of large experience in ported in 1876. The total amount of our sixteen thousand tons. This gain which the business in other lands, to be as favorable imports from foreign countries was \$1,811,amounts to more than three thousand tons as any in the world. All that is lacking is 770.56, showing a balance of trade in our favor over the actual production of last year, may men and capital. We should favor the offer- of \$429,271.35. be attributed chiefly to the stimulating effects ing, by Government, of large premiums to inof the reciprocity treaty.

SUGAL PLANTATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF KAUGL dustry. fcKengue's. Iniched & Gordon's. Pisseer Mills. East Mani Kohala,

During the year there have been eight new plantations started, viz: one at Kapapala, by year there will be some twenty ships seut or the Hawaiian Agricultural Company; one at to this Ocean, of which about half will recrui Laupahoehoe, by Lidgate and Campbell; one at Honolulu. It is therefore evident that th at Papaekou, by the Hitchcock Brothers; one whaling industry is not to be allowed to di at Waimea, by Parker and Mossman; and out, but that the Pacific fleet of whalers wi three on the island of Molokai, by Ball and ere long be larger than it has been for a num Armstrong, McColgan, and Beckley. Of ber of years. these, the first five are on the island of Hawaii. . cultivation and the capacity to manufacture. One Plantation, Kaiwiki, has been abandoned during 1876.

Although there have been several arrivals of Chinese immigrants, numbering in all about a thousand individuals, during the year, the labor market is by no means supplied, and the extension of the sugar interest has not been as rapid as it might have been. It is understood that the present Government think favorably of adopting the system which has succeeded so well in Mauritius, of bringing men and women from India, and returning those, who desire it, after the expiration of their contracts. Without some such welldigested and permanent plan for supplying the labor needs of the Kingdom, no essential progress can be made in any agricultural en-

The names of the countries where our sugar finds a market will be of interest, and may be

round in the following table;	
Pacific Ports, United States,, the Atlantic Ports, United States,,	7 4907
Great Britain British Columbia	
ATT ACRESCO REG AUSTRALIA	. 55,580
LEGITE	E 970
Guano Istende	990
All other Ports	4,390
Total,	26,072,423
Rice.	

We can still report progress in the production of this article, as we have done for the past seven years. The last year shows an exportation of 3,801,987 pounds which is an increase of 1,671,753 pounds over the amount exported the year previous. In addition to this, the amount of rice consumed in the country cannot be less than 1,500,000 pounds, making the total production for last year 5,301,987 pounds, or deducting the loss in cleaning paddy, say 4,500,000 pounds. The gain for the year 1877 will undoubtedly be fully equal to that of last year. There appears to be a difficulty in supplanting the demand among the Mongolian population in California for Chinese rice with our Hawaiian product. The former is quite a different variety from the Carolina seed which has been generally plant ed here, having a smaller grain, but possessing the capacity for absorbing a large proportion of water in cooking, thus rendering it more economical even when sold for the same price. It would probably be a politic thing to plant the Chinese variety, and send it to the California and Oregon markets packed in mat bags, similar to those used in China. There is no reason why the annual yield of rice should not be made to equal the present production of sagar in a short time. There are still many fertile and well-watered vallies, too small and isolated for sugar, where rice would thrive well, which are still abandoned to cattle and horses

The product of this staple for the past year has, apparently, retrograded, as indicated by the Custom House statistics, the amount exported being only 405,512 pounds, against 465,469 pounds of the previous year. But if a shipment by the bark R. C. Wylie, in the first week of 1877, of about 138,000 pounds of wool which belongs to last year's clip, be included, the total amount is 541,542 pounds. The flocks of the principal wool growers have steadily increased. The growing of wool is gradually being extended, there being several new sheep ranches now under way which have been started within a few months. This article is not included among our free exports under the treaty, but where pains are taken to produce a fine quality of staple, its production is one of our most profitable in-

We regret that we cannot show any great revival in the cultivation of this article. Instead of there being an increase in the exports, there has been a small decrease. But there is no doubt but that the business will eventually become one of great importance on these islands. Collee is not included among the articles admitted free by treaty into the United States, but there is no duty imposed upon it at present in that country, and there is no rea- as foilows:

son why its cultivation should not be indefinitely extended here, and be attended with

The Whaling Fleet. During the past year the whaling busines has received a severe blow in the loss of thirteen ships in the ice. This catastrophe oc curred in the latter part of the month of August, in the neighborhood of Point Barrow in the Arctic Ocean. Twelve of the ships of the fleet became involved in the ice floe, an there being no hope that they would be free before the winter, they were abandoned wit all their catch. The value of the lost ship

has been estimated at \$142,000, and the valu of their catch is probably as much more Only three ships returned to this port, and the amount of oil, bone, and ivory brought b them was very small, amounting to 33,51 gallons of oil and 23,965 pounds of bone against 81,977 gallons of the former, and 41, 955 nounds of the latter for 1875. The New Bedford ship-owners, nothing daunted by th 5.000 disaster, promptly commenced to build a num 16,075 ber of new ships to take the places of the los ones, and it is probable that during the presen

Domestic Exports.

	amounting in v	alue to	\$2,055,133.55.	
	Sugar, the		Patterns, case	1
	Motasses, galis	139,073	Tamarinds, keg	1
	Paddy, lbs	1,512,663	She p stins, pes	3,425
	Rice, Itst			50
	Coffee, its	153,667		50.16
	Salt, lbs		Curios, baxes	14
	Pol, bhis		Plants, beaxes	-4G
	Fungus, Ibs			13
	Bumanus, behs		Mangos, bexes	- 5
8	Goat skins, per	45,263	Horas, the	4,736
	Hides, pes	11,105	Shels, beares,:	14
9	Tullow, lbs	327,201	Turo, boxes	1
	Pulu, lbs	314,432	Cocumuts	2,000
Ħ	Wool, lbs	436,542	Shank bone, the	70
àl	Whale oil, gulls	33,518	Sundries to Cen-	
•	Whale bone, lbs	23,965	tennial, pegs	57
ε	Cattle, head	528	Jelly and preserv.	
	Hum, galle	6,455	es, boxes	- 5
a	Pranuts, the	83,917	Boef bones, boxes.	T
	Betal leaves, has		Ferns, case	- 1
а	Putatues, bugs,	32%	Mango pickles, kgs	8
÷	Ivery, live	7,917	Cow hair, the	31
8	Sugar cane, bdis.,	161		12
	Oranges			5,695
١	Sandal wood, per			64
g	Beche de Mer, lbs.	1.125	Pine apples	522

In the following table will be found an interesting exhibit of the leading domestic exports for the past twenty years:

20,000 to 10,000 to 10,000

1876. 31	20,000,182 1,071,722 1,071,722 20,000 110,072 110,072 110,072 110,000 110,00
1817	24,000,000 1,100,000 1,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000
1673.	14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 10. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14
1925,	10.000, 400 10.000, 10.000 10.000, 10.000 10.0
1971.	21,740,772 271,291 817,422 817,422 41,022 47,700 27,720 28,800 185,180 185,180
1870,	20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 21
1100,	18,892,110 888,711 84,800 540,841 84,762 84,762 621,986 611,786 86,987 102,796 86,987 86,987 86,987
1908,	18,112,026 40,450 40,450 76,531 76,531 76,531 11,140 10,534 11,190 11,190 11,190 11,190
.2942.	17,121,121,130,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,004,0
1806.	181,817 181,818 181,818 181,817 181,817 181,817 181,817 181,817 181,818 181,81
1865.	16, 215, 077 504, 037 16, 257 184, 055 221, 204 184, 089 181, 089 184, 089
1884	10,411,441 201,022 201,022 20,032 20,
1863.	111,100 111,100 111,100 111,100 111,00
1863.	A CONS. GONS. GONS
1963.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
1860.	40, 40, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 1
1850.	Liebles (1997) (
1888.	1,200,001 1,170,
1987.	TOO, SOIL TOO, SOIL TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO
THE PARTY NAMED IN	tra, its, 10s manners, gralis, 11s miles, 15s lites, 1, bastes or lite, 1, bastes or lite, 2, bers of the 2, bers of the 3, bers of the 4, bers of the 5, bers of the 5, bers of the 15s lites, per 15s lites, pe

The value of all exports for the past year, including both foreign and domestic goods, is

WHOLE No. 634.

60,000 00 The value of all exports for the year 1875.

duce more attention being paid to this in- port of Honolulu for the year, with the value of those paving duties .

		\$1,005,548 60
es her car	se manne our uncertained invaces	4,179 26
Charges on	involces	30,654 70
Sundry un	specified merchandles,	4,533 94
Sundry m	erchandise not included in above	23,854 17
Wines (ligh	41)	2,960 30
Whaling g	PATTAP	150 68
Whalebon	Consumeration and appropriate tracks of the Con-	-
Tobacco, c	igurs, etc	27,152 24
Tin and the	ware and materials	5,412 72
Ten.		7,725 22
Stationery	and books	20,676 04
Spirits		7,147.50
Shooks an	d containers	20,840 91
Saddlery,	carriages and materials	27,253 82
Perfame, v	and tollet arricles	11,713 27
Paints and	paint oils and turpentine	12,741 55
Otla !cocum	nut, kerosene, whale, etc	9,400 25
Naval stor	104	12,261 34
Musical ine	truments	5,150 59
Matches		6,513 83
Machinery		25,809 14
Lumber		61,532 78
Leather		7,147 61
Jewelry, p.	late, clocks	29,992 74
Iron and a	teel, etc.	15.598 53
Hardware.	agricultur-l'implements & toota-	64,570.77
Chin now le	The state of the s	1,464 53
Guns and	cun materials	5,050 31
Groceries r	and provisions	60,609.58
Goslo and	feed	10,194 20
Purs and is	rury	A01-14 (00
Furniture.		20,282 58
Fruits (free	b)	543 45
STORY.	and sarty	31,636.92
Plate of the	and salt)	11,407 07
Fance wood	s, millinery, etc.	25, 231, OI 50,070, 40
	Mixtures	39,710 45
nth Econs	Woulena	17,712 18
There is no the	Lineus	V.161 62
250	Cottons	131,729 24
TALCES! SHEE	Don't mattern to or deat, i materials	15,425 20
Crownery,	classware, lumps & lamp fixtures fical instrum'ts & deut't materials	13,888 89
Continue, 1	uts, boots,	164,412 19
mounting at	interials	15,154 24
Americana at	id birds	261.40
Ate, porter	, beer, cider	
Ale, porter	beer, older	10,079 75

the treaty, all of which came in during the Many of the old plantations have extended The following table shows the amounts ex- space of about four months, was \$355,101.80. their works and increased both the area of ported during 1876 of our leading products, At this rate the free importations under the treaty for one year would amount to over a

For the value of all imports free and otherwise landed at all parts of the Kingdom, see

	the following list:		T.
	Value of Goods paying duties Value Goods and Spirits bonded Value Goods and Spirits broated free. Value Goods in Spirits imported free. Value Goods imported free by "treaty" Value Goods imported at Hilo paying duties, Value Goods imported at Hilo free Value Goods imported at Hilo free Value Goods imported at Kelakeakian free, Value Goods imported at Kelakeakian free,	,000,078 161,612 247 135 343,830 3,180 2,437 251 128 613	10日日日日日日
i	Total	,811,770	5
8	TO SHALL BE A SHALL BE		

Owing to the large quantity of goods coming in free under the treaty, the Custom House

Import Duties Spi	rite	53,000 44
Import Duties Bea	sted troods	7 202 16
Posts	***************************************	4,765 50
Storage		2,027 75
Hospital Frend coa	ssengers)	2.012
M. H. Fund (seam	ina) a	929 55
Buoys.		
Coasting License		1,100 34
Lights		409,80
Passports	*** ***********	257
Interest	************************	616
Winriage		9,213 36
Frues and Forisitus	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,681 07
Registry	*********************	59 76
watmenta contidu.	**********************	411.27
	Honofulu	\$100,000 83
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Kolos.	*************************	23 00
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THE PERSON NAMED IN
	Total 1876	199,036 40
	Total 1879	213,447,21
	Decrusse,	\$ 14,410 51
Charles Service 100	ng table of imports, free	

of \$71,806.51. The amount of specie during the year has been \$107,000. The total amount of imports, free by law and under the treaty, for the year has exceeded \$600,000.

-		Contract of the Contract of th	*****	OWNERS OF A	****				-
bags:	and Cu	stelwers	"Fefth	'Ded'	TO M	09/6/07	88.68	20	а
Coal								21,760	ΙĞ
Dinla	mustle i	пресмен	ttal Vas	SSESS				693	
Fores	ra Nas	iee				*****		2,652	
House	diam W	Lalens	Contract of	40.00	MARKET .	91 82 9 X	***		
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Retur	med Ca	ugo	100					163,657	i i
Speci	m)					107.70	90	-	LΣ
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No.	mhorre	d free at	21110	22727	*****	STATE OF THE PARTY	14:34	253	
***			PLEASE.	K-mak's	25			128	3
**	-65	44	Kolos		* +++	12016		413	1
								EB 67,900	1

Passenger Statistics.
The Custom House statistics indicate a gain in our population, there appearing to be an excess of passengers arriving over those departing of 2054. This does not include passengers in transitu on the Pacific Mail Steamers. The gain in our Chinese population has been 1030, and from all other sources 1024, slthough from the latter there should be some deduction made for those who have arrived here as passengers, and departed as seamen. The number of passengers in transit to the Colonies is slightly larger than in 1874, being 852 instead of 742. Those going the other way show a large increase, the number being 1474 for the year 1876, to 965 for the year

Hawalian Registered Vessels.

There are on the present list of merchantmen, whalers and traders, under Hawaiian register, thirteen vessels; a slight falling off from the previous year. The present number of coasters is thirty-three, which is two less than for 1875. The total number of vessels under Hawaiian register is forty-six, with a tonnage of 6753 6434, 95 showing a decrease in tonnage from 1875 of 622 2914, 95 tons.

Merchant Vessels.

During the year 1876 there have been one hundred and thirty-eight arrivals of merchant vessels from foreign ports,-a slight increase over the year previous-with a tonnage of 107. 762 tons. Of these vessels 88 were American, 22 British, 18 Hawaiian, and the remainder of other nationalities.

The statistics show the arrival of fourteen war vessels at this port during the year, of which six were British, five United States, one German, one French, and one Japanese.

Type.

timeres for Eastern American advertisements, or sub-

Tariff Clausers.

We append herewith, as a matter of comnercial interest, a list of those articles on which, by an act of the Legislature of 1876, a duty of twenty-five per cent, ad valorem is to be imposed at the expiration of one year from the date of the publication of the act, which will be the 10th of October next. Also a list of articles on which specific duties will be imposed at the same date.

Secrees 1. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following goods, imported into this Kingdom, a duty of tweaty-five per cent. ad valurum,

Silks, satius and silk velvet, and all manufactures

Silks, sating and silk relvet, and all manufactures of which silk shall form the principal material;
Clothing ready made, and wearing appared of every description, made up in whole or in part;
Carriages of all descriptions;
Hats and caps of all kinds;
Linens, and all manufactures of whigh flax, grass cloth or a similar material shall form the principal part; except bugs and bagging and canvas far ships' use;
Crockery and glassware of every description;
Drugs and medicines, natout and other;

Drugs and medicines, patent and other;
Furniture of all kinds if upholstered or carved,
nanufactured in whole or part;
Millinery goods, beeds, braide, bonnets, buttons,
corrects, collers, sleeves and onfis, edgings, flowers,
(artificial), feathers, (fancy), fringes for clothing and
for unhalters.

r upholstery; Gloves and mils not otherwise provided for ;

trimps for cotang;
Hoop skits;
Hooks and eyes;
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions;
Ribbons not otherwise provided for;
Silver plate, plated ware, or gilt ware;
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware;

Watches and clocks in whole or in part;

Cigarottee and all descriptions of paper eigars; Jowelry and all descriptions of metal, giass, or

stone beads;

Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, planter of Paris or alabaster, and all initiations thereof;

Perfumery (other than that which pays a spirit duty), scented soaps, powdurs, hair, tooth, nail and other tolic brushes;

Pipes (smoking), pipe stems, bowls and fixtures, eigar helders;

Candles; Candles; Peannt oil;

Peanat on;
Toys;
Fire arms and ammunition;
Fire works, and fire crackers;
Sec. 2. Nerv shall be levied, collected and paid appeales following guests imported into this Kingdom specific duties as follows:
On playing cards, one dollar per dozen packs;
On kid and all other leather and skin gloves, three dates are dozen pairs:

cliars per dozen pairs; On cigars and chereots, ten dollars per thousand; On China tobacco, fifty cents per pound; On camphor tranks, in mests of four, two dollars

er nest; And in nests of two, one deliar per nest; On matches of all kinds, twenty five percent gross;

On China matting, one dollar per roll;
On port, sherry, madaira, and other wines of like pature, above 18 per cent, of alcoholic strength; also on all cardials, hitters and other articles of any name or description, containing alcohol or preserved in alcohol or spirits above that rate of strength and below that per cent, unless otherwise provided for, two dollars ner wallen.

below that per cent, unless otherwise provided for, two dollars par gallon;

On champagne, sparkling moselle and sparkling hock, three dollars per dozen reputed quarts, and fifty cents per dozen reputed pints;

On claret, Rhine wines, and other light wines under 18 per cent, of alcoholic strength not otherwise provided for, one dollar per dozen reputed quarts, fifty cents per dozen ropated pints and forty cents per gallon if in bulk;

On ale, porter, cider and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per lozen reputed quarts, twenty-five cents per dozen reputed quarts, twenty-five cents per dozen reputed pints,

quarts, twenty five cents per down reputed pints, and fifteen cents per gallon if in bulk.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE. KAUPAKUEA PLANTATION

SUGAR NOW COMING IN and for sale in AFONG & ACHITY. WAILUKU PLANTATION

NEW CROP NOW IN, AND POR SALE IN C. BREWER & CO.

MAKEE PLANTATION. NEW CROP OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES C. BREWER & CO., Agents.

Pioneer Mill, Lahaina. AMPBELL & TURTON, PROPRIETORS, Coops of Sugar of Superior quality, now coming in and H. HACKFELD & CO.

SOLE & SADDLE LEATHER. Tanned Goat and Sheep Skins CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE. WAINEA TANNERY, C. NOTLEY, Prop'r.

TO WOOL GROWERS. THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO BUY Wools at good proces. Wools coming to market the ring particularly desired to make freight. 618 km. C. RREWER & CO.

HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW. THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO PAY

C. BREWER & CO. A. P. EVERETT. Forwarding and Commission Merchant. 405 Front Street, Corner of Clay, SAN PRANCISCO.

OIL BLACKING. MANUFACTURED --BY---G, S. PINKHAM & CO. HILO, HAWAIL BOLLES & Co., Agents,

OIL BLACKING, CITY MARKET. W AULD, PROPRIETOR, HEAD OF MEATS DELIVERED!

METROPOLITAN MARKET. LIT G. WALLER, Proprietor.

King Street, [6001y] Honolulu. HONOLULU SOAP WORKS,

BY W. J. RAWLINS. Proprietor of the above Works to proposed to supply his tomore, and the public to general, with the bess quality of Vetlow Songs. Soft Houp always on hund. 19 The Highest Price Paid for Sony Grass. 13